MINKIN, I.B. [deceased]; SILAYEV, N.I.; KRIMNUS, O.Kh.; NAUMOV, G.K.; GENESIN, A.M.; GRINENKO, Ya.F.; POPOV, A.V., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Costs of transportation on industrial railroads] Voprosy sebestoimosti perevozok na promyshlennom zheleznodorozhnom transporte. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1960. 175 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.185). (MIRA 13:11)
(Railroads, Industrial--Cost of operation)

GENESIN, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; MOSHKEVICH, Isay Yevseyevich; BERLYAND, S.S., red.; KHUTORSKAYA, Ye.S., red. izd-va; KLEYNMAN, M.R., tekhn. red.

[Planning and work analysis of the railroad transportation sections of metallurgical plants] Planirovanie i analiz raboty zheleznodorozhnykh tsekhov metallurgicheskikh zavodov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 69 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Railroads, Industrial) (Metallurgical plants)

GENESIN, A.M., inzh.

Gathering and use of ferrous scrap metal in the Ukrainian S.S.R.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:59-63 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii.
(Ukraine--Scrap metal industry)

GENESIN, A.M.; YENTOV, O.N.

Use of correlation analysis to investigate the unit size of rejects. Lit. proizv. no.1:30-31 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Foundries—Quality control)

GERSIN, A.M.

Scrap from obsolete machinery at metallurgical plants of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.5:29-31 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

GRUBSHIN, G.S.; OKLADNIKOV, A.P.

Geological significance of some archaeological finds in the Maritime Territory. Mat.VSEGEI no.1:50-57 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Maritime Territory--Antiquities)

APUKHTIN, N.I.; BOGRETSOVA, T.B.; BOCH, S.G. [deceased]; GANESHIN, G.S.; GOLUBEVA, L.V.; GROMOV, V.I.; KRASNOV, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; NIKIFOROVA, K.V.; NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M.; POPOV, V.V.; PRINTS, R.N.; RAVSKIY, E.I.; SHANTSER, Ye.V.; SPSHTEYN, S.V.; YAKOVLEVA, S.V.; FEODOT'YEV, K.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; KASHINA, P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Concise field manual for a comprehensive geological survey of the Quaternary] Kratkoe polevoe rukovodstvo po kompleksnoi geologicheskoi s"emke chetvertichnykh otlozhenii. Sost. N.I.Apukhtin i dr. Moskva, 1957. 201 p. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Geologicheskiy institut. 2. Moskovskiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut (for Shantser). 3. Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Nikiforova, Ravskiy, Golubeva) 3. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Ganeshin, Bogretsova, Mikhaylov). 4. Voyenno-inzhenernaya akademiya im. Kuybysheva (for Popov). 5. Trest "Mosgeolnerud" (for Prints). 6. Severo-Zapadnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Apukhtin)
(Geology, Stratigraphic)

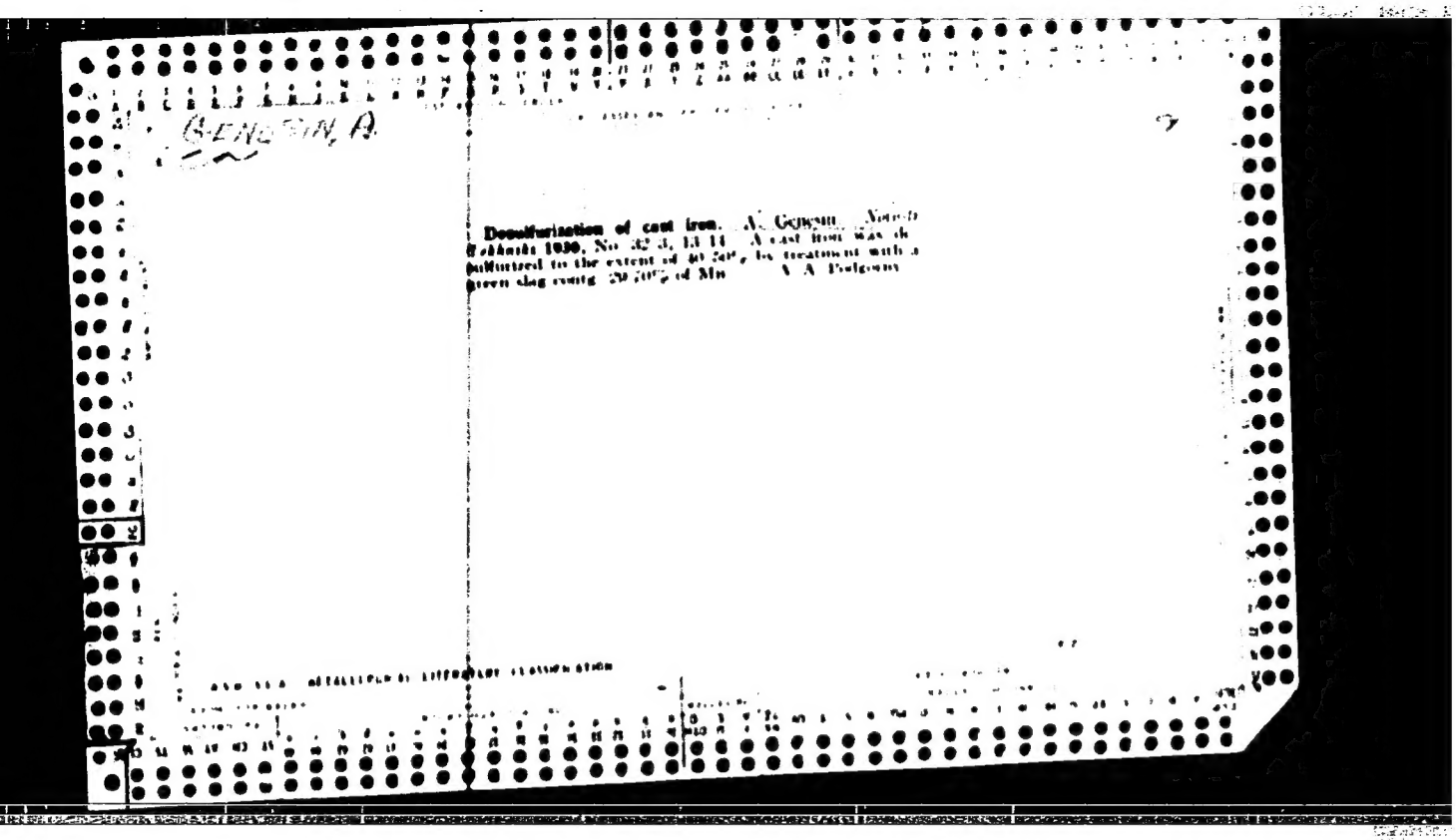
GENESI, J.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS: ~~ACTA ZOOLOGICA. Vol. 8, No. 3, March 1958~~
FIZIKAI SZEMLE Vol. 8, No. 3, March 1958

Genesi, J. University entrance examination p. 89

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2
February 1959, Unclass.



Desulfurization of cast iron. A. Gensin. Novosti Tekhniki 1930, No. 22-3, 13-14. A cast iron was desulfurized to the extent of 40-50% by treatment with a green slag containing 20-30% of Mn. V. A. Bulgakov

Genesin, A.M.

AUTHOR: GENESIN,A.M., DORFMAN,B.A., and POPLAVSKIY,P.M. PA - 2384

TITLE: About the Accounting of the Railway Transportation Net Cost at the Metallurgical Works. (Ob ucheta sebestoimosti perevozok na zheleznodorozhnom transporte metallurgicheskikh zavodov, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, Vol 17, Nr 1, pp 76 - 79 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957

ABSTRACT: Freight turnover within an iron production plant comprises goods delivered to the works, transport within the premises of the plant, and outgoing freight. The costs of transport of a work amount to about 4 to 4,5 % of the entire production costs. The problem of the net costs for transports by rail within the premises of the work has hitherto not been investigated with sufficient thoroughness. At present the ton kilometer serves as a basis for calculations. It is shown that this is not the right basis and that the real rate of expenditure for all costs of transport can only to be ascertained if these expenses are referred to the total tonnage transported including those outside the works. This calculation is possible by means of the following formula:

$$K = p\Sigma P + q\Sigma Pl$$

K denotes the net costs of the transport, P - the amount of the tonnage transported, p - the expenses for initial- and final operations per ton, Σ Pl - the amount of tons kilometer attained in the case of transports, q - expenses for the transport

Card 1/2

PA - 2384

About Accounting of the Railway Transportation Net Cost at the Metallurgical Works.

of 1 ton per 1 km. Calculations in 7 large works showed that net costs for the transport of 1 ton vary between Rb 1.41 in the combine of Kuznetsk, and Rb 2.08 at the Novo-Tagil' plant. (2 tables and 2 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Production- and Working Organization for the Production of Iron.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

GENESIN, A.M.

Using scrap metal containing arsenic. Stal' 22 no.1:76-78 Ja '62.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii.
(Scrap metals)

KORSUNKSAYA, M.I., prof., red.; GENESSKAYA, R.I., red.; PRONINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Manual on hygiene for children and juveniles]Rukovodstvo po gigiene detei i podrostkov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 349 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

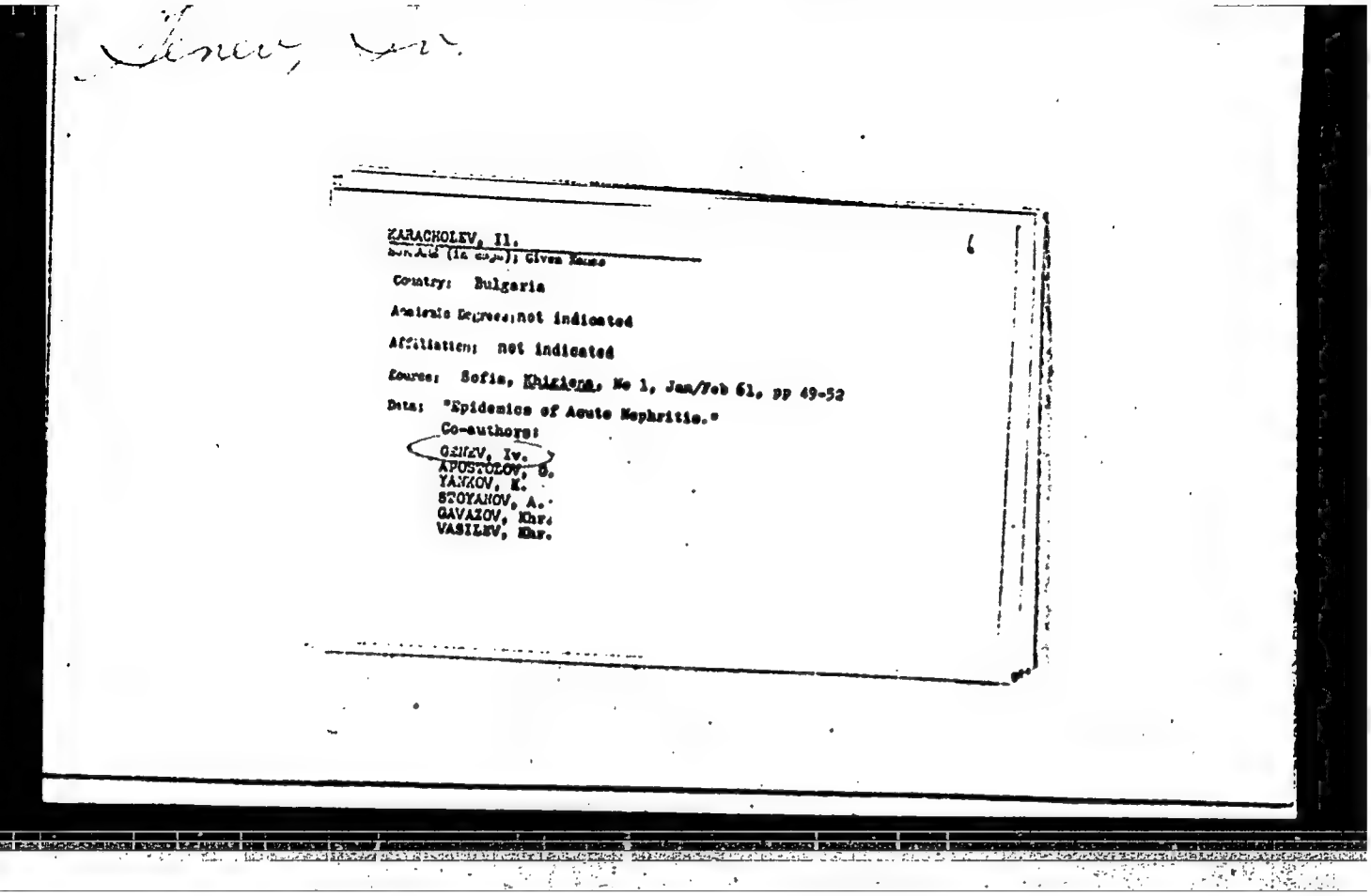
ARNOL'DI, I.A., prof., red.; GENESSKAYA, R.I., red.

[Industrial hygiene of adolescents] Gigiena truda podrostkov. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 330 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

[illegible], I.; [illegible]CHEV, A.

"Conference of Epidemiologists." p. 3,
(ZDRAVEN FRONT, No. 50, Dec. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.



ZARACHOLEV, Il.
Author (in Cyrillic): Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: not indicated

Affiliation: not indicated

Source: Sofia, Khirurgiya, No 1, Jan/Feb 61, pp 49-52

Data: "Epidemics of Acute Nephritis."

Co-authors:
OZIREV, Iv.
APOSTOLOV, G.
YANKOV, K.
STOYANOV, A.
GAVAZOV, Khr.
VASILEV, Khr.

GENEV, Khr., d-r; KHRISTOFOROV, L., d-r

Diagnostic value of rapid agglutination test in swine erysipelas.
Izv. mikrob. inst., Sofia Vol.4:139-147 1953.

1. Starshii nauchni sutrudnitsi pri Tsentr. veter. bakter. institut.

(ERYSIPELOID, diagnosis,
serol., rapid agglutination test)
(HEMAGGLUTINATION,
diag. of erysipeloid)

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Crude Rubber, Natural and Synthetic. Vulcanized Rubber. H-31

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 16406.

Author : Nikolinski Petko, Genev Kostadin
Inst : Chemico-Technological Institute.
Title : Effect of Some Factors on Film Formation in Manufacturing of Seamless Rubber Articles.

Orig Pub: Godishnik Khim-tekhnol. in-t, 1954, 1, 43-58.

Abstract: A study was made of the effect of air humidity, pressure of solvent vapor and operation temperature, on blister formation during manufacturing of dipped articles from rubber solutions. Solvents having a boiling point of 60-80° cause a strong cooling of the film during evaporation and are suitable, therefore, for operation at temperatures below 20° and absolute humidity of less than 50%. Solvents with a boiling point of 80-120° are usable at 20° and absolute humidity of 80%. Solvents with

Card : 1/3

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Crude Rubber, Natural and Synthetic. Vulcanized Rubber. H-31

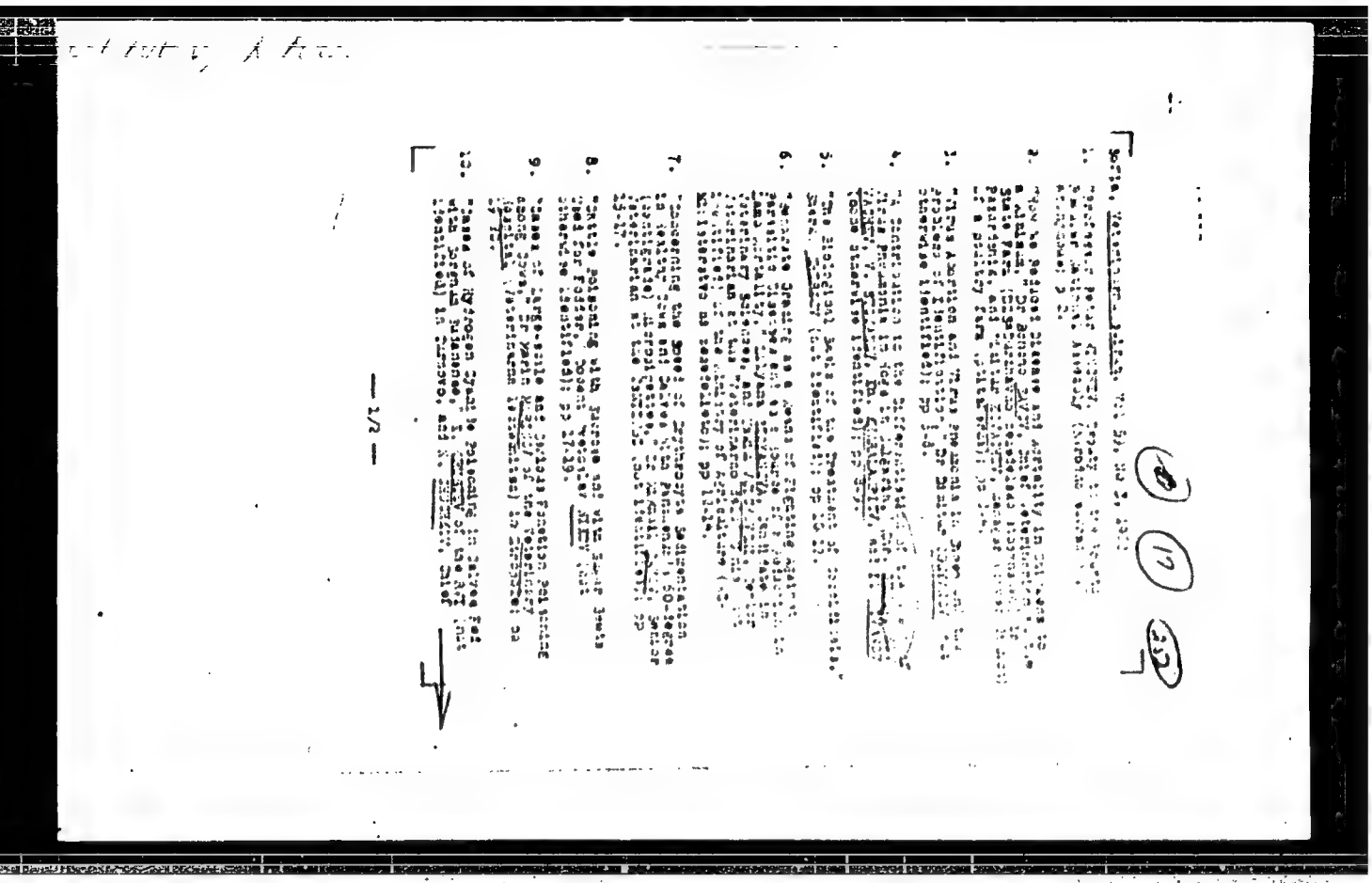
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514720005-7"

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 16406.

a boiling point of 120-160° cause slight cooling and are usually utilized at 20-35° and maximum humidity. A solvent containing equal parts of fractions having the above-stated boiling points yields satisfactory results at 20-35° and different degrees of humidity. Under plant conditions a gasoline with a boiling point of 120-160° is suitable. As concerns the quality of the films, of greatest importance is the vapor tension of the solvent. Small additions of alcohol (1-5%) to the rubber solutions, lower their viscosity and improve film formation. In such a case it is possible to use gasoline with a boiling point of 80-120°, at 20° and 90% humidity, without causing the formation of blisters. Formation of pores in the rubber film decreases after prolonged drying at elevated temperature. Formation of blisters

Card : 2/3

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Crude Rubber, Natural and Synthetic. Vulcanized Rubber. H-31



GENEV, Khristo, d-r; ZHEKOV, St.; VACHEV, Bl.; DENEV, Dr.; IORDANOV, P.

Infectious pneumonias in pigs in Bulgaria. Izv Vet inst zaraz parazit 7 5-20 '63.

1. Member of the Board of Editors, "Izvestiia na Veterarniia institut za zarazni i parazitni bolesti" (for Genev).

GUNTHER, Christa, Dr.

Agglutins and their importance for determining the immune state in swine erysipelas. Dtsch. tierärztl. Wschr. 70:477 '63

1. Chlen nauchnogo [illegible], Berlinskiy Veterinarnyy institut po zarazhdeniyu [illegible].

GENEV, Khr.

Carriage of infection, and its importance in the epizootic and infectious processes of swine erysipelas. Izv Vet inst zaraz parazit 8:25-40 '64

BULGARIA

GENEV, Dr, Khr., Veterinary Institute of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Sofia

''Basic Problems of the Epizootology of Aujeszky's Disease in Hogs''

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 63, No 2, 1966, pp 3-6

Abstract: Aujeszky's disease in hogs occurs in Bulgaria every year, affecting at least 50 villages. It reached its maximum distribution in 1962 with 72 foci. The measures to eradicate this disease have not been sufficiently effective hitherto because principal attention was paid to reducing mortality at individual farms and the knowledge in regard to sources of infection was inadequate. The sources of infection with Aujeszky's disease are usually local: epizootics do not spread over large areas. The reservoir of infection is formed by hogs that act as virus carriers, not by infected rodents, as

1/2

sows should be immunized. If this is done, a live vaccine cannot be used, because of danger of abortion and infection of the young pigs.

2/2

Veterinary Medicine

BULGARIA

GENEV, Dr. Khr., VIZPB

"New Trends in the Control of Aujeszky's Disease in Hogs"

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 63, No 5/6, 1966, pp 3-6

Abstract: Live vaccine against Aujeszky's disease in hogs was used in Rumania and Bulgaria, but its use has been discontinued because of untoward results. However, other live vaccines are being tested. To prevent outbreaks of this disease, the spread of infection from breeding farms should be eliminated and attention paid to virus carriers. Animals may carry the virus even in cases when the virus neutralization test on tissue culture is negative. Among prophylactic measures, principal stress should be placed on peroral administration of serum to newborn pigs. Active immunization should be carried out as a prophylactic measure at farms affected by the disease, but confusion from the epizootological standpoint may arise in this case because of the presence of two virus strains, so that evaluation of the results becomes difficult. To carry out

DIMCHEV,D.; BURZEVA,L.; APRAKHAMIAN,G.; APOSTOLOV,L.; TSONEV,I.; PANITSA, D.; PRIKOLOGIN,M.; GENEVA,V.

On causes,appearance, clinical aspects, therapy and prophylaxis of organic phosphate poisoning in the rural industry in the Plovdiv region. Suvrem. med.,Sofia 11 no.2-3:80-89 '60.

1. Iz VMI "I.P.Pavlov" - Plovdiv, i Okruzhnata sanitarno-epidemiologichna stantsiia - Plovdiv.
(PHOSPHATES toxicol.)

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 63, No 5/6, 1966, pp 3-6

active immunization, an inactivated vaccine or a live vaccine the virus of which does not propagate in the organism and is not eliminated with the milk may be used. Because even a safe inactivated vaccine may activate the infection with natural virus in virus carriers, vaccines should not be applied during pregnancy or feeding of the young by sows.

BRICHKIN, A.V.; CHULAKOV, P.Ch., inzhener; ZEMOACH, A.N., inzhener.

Conditions for using the thermal method in intensive rock drilling.
Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13 no.2:38-46 F '56. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Brichkin).
(Boring)

GENGALO, V.A.

Planning and estimating the costs of the recovery and utilization of condensate at gas condensate fields. Gaz.prom. 5 no.8:13-14 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Condensate oil wells)

KUZENKO, V.M.; GENGALO, V.A.

Distributing expenditures in the exploitation of gas condensate fields. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.1:30-32 Ja-Mr '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

GENCE, P.

GENCE, P. Some practical remarks on carp culture. p. 12. Vol. 3, no. 8, Aug. 1956. GOSP. ROLNICZA RYBNA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4, April 1957

GENGENAVA, G. V.

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1958, 2285

Author : G. V. Gengenava
Inst :
Title : The Mixture of Sulfite Cellulose Extract and Lime as an Ingredient for Insecticidal Mixtures of Alkaloids.

Orig Pub: Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1956, 17, No 6, 519-526

Abstract: Results of laboratory experiments with the corn and cabbage aphids for the selection of an ingredient for anabasine sulfate (A) which would change in the most complete manner the acid salt of the alkaloid into a more toxic base. 0.5% of a "mechanical mixture" was added as an ingredient; it was made from 20% lime and 10% (counting over again as per dry remainder) of sulfite cellulose extract (C) prepared

Card 1/3

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects P

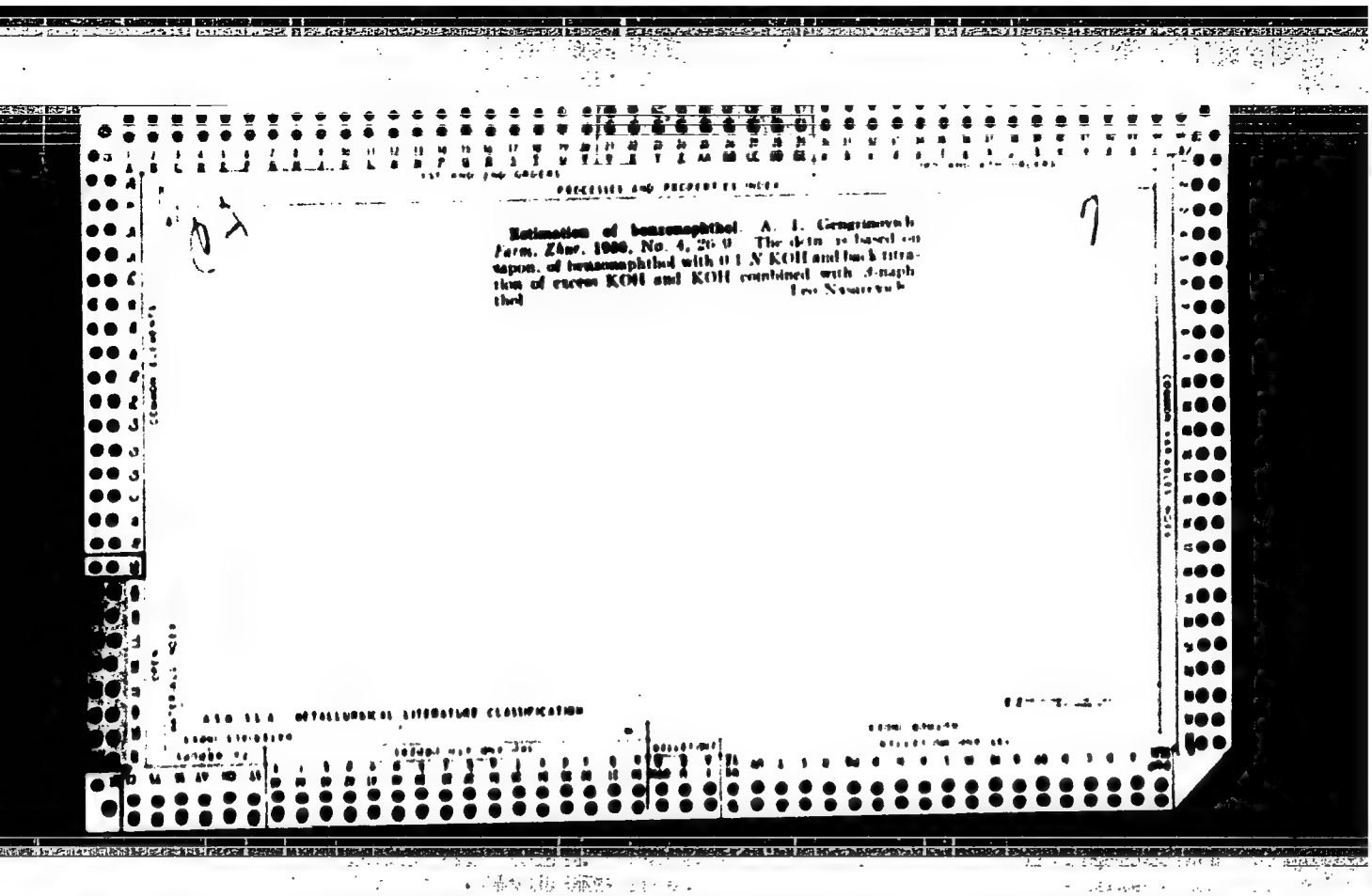
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1958, 2285

Abstract: by boiling with water. Concentration A was used in the amounts of 0.002, 0.004, 0.008, 0.016, 0.032, 0.064, and 0.128% (of the alkaloid). Mixtures of the solution A and soap (0.4%) or petroleum sulfonic acid (0.1%) were used as a standard; distilled water, as well as pure ingredients in designated concentrations, were used as a control. The aphids were immersed in the appropriate mixtures. The results of the experiments are given after corrections were made taking into account the natural death rate of aphids and the effectiveness of the ingredients. In the case of [Brevicoryne brassicae] cabbage aphids, CL_{50} A + C equals 0.01, A + soap - 0.015, A + petroleum sulfonic acid - 0.06; in the case of the Aphis maydis Fitch, 0.005, 0.006, and 0.01 respectively. Without the corrections for the presence of the in-

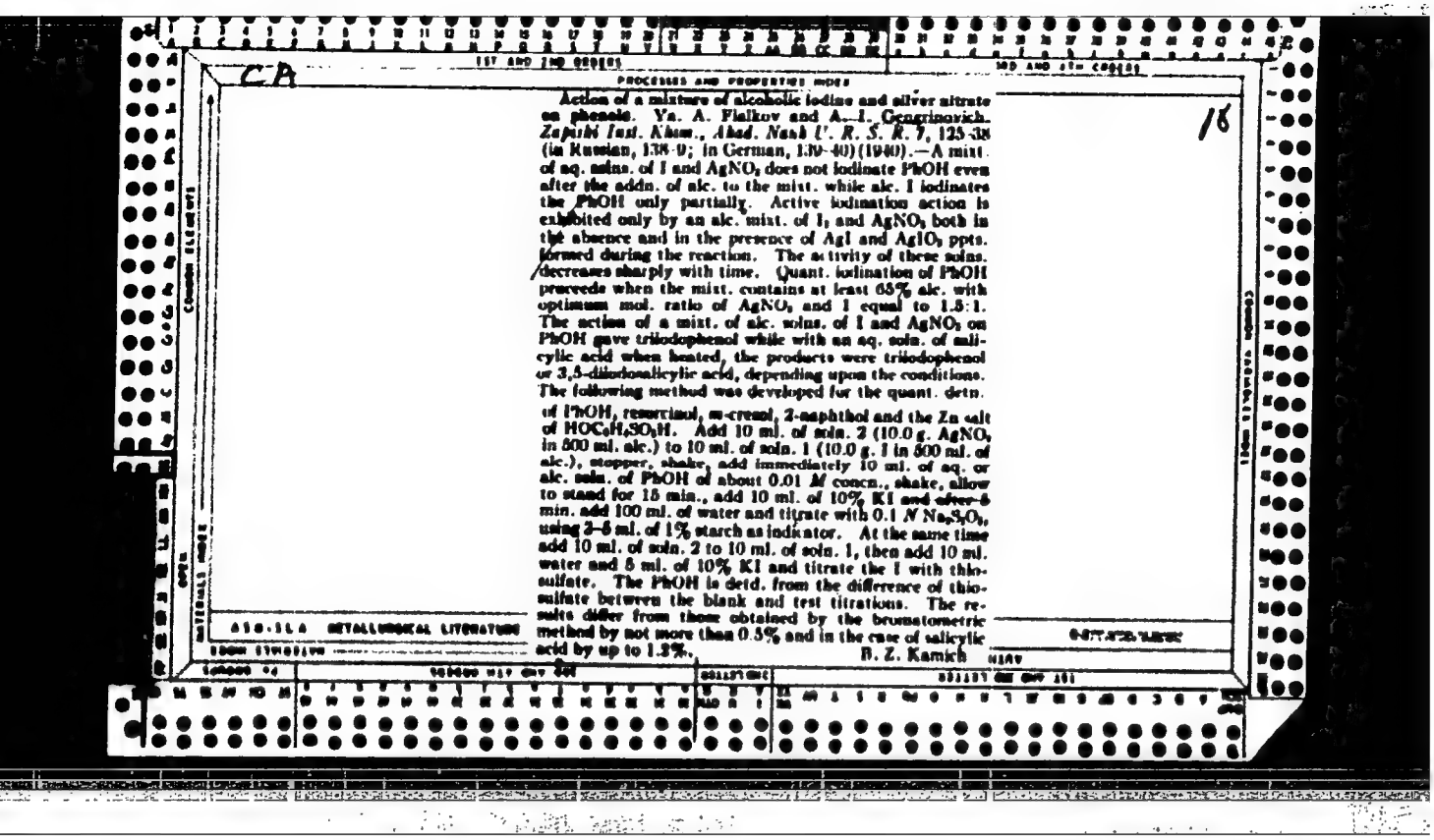
Card 2/3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1958, 2285

Abstract: gredient, CL_{50} in the case of Brevicoryne brassicae equals 0.005, 0.0045, and 0.0048 respectively; and



Estimation of benzonaphthol. A. I. Gengrinovich
Farm. Zhur. 1950, No. 4, 29-9. The determination is based on
vapors. of benzonaphthol with 0.1 *N* KOH and back titra-
tion of excess KOH and KOH combined with β-naph
thol. Iss Nauchnyi



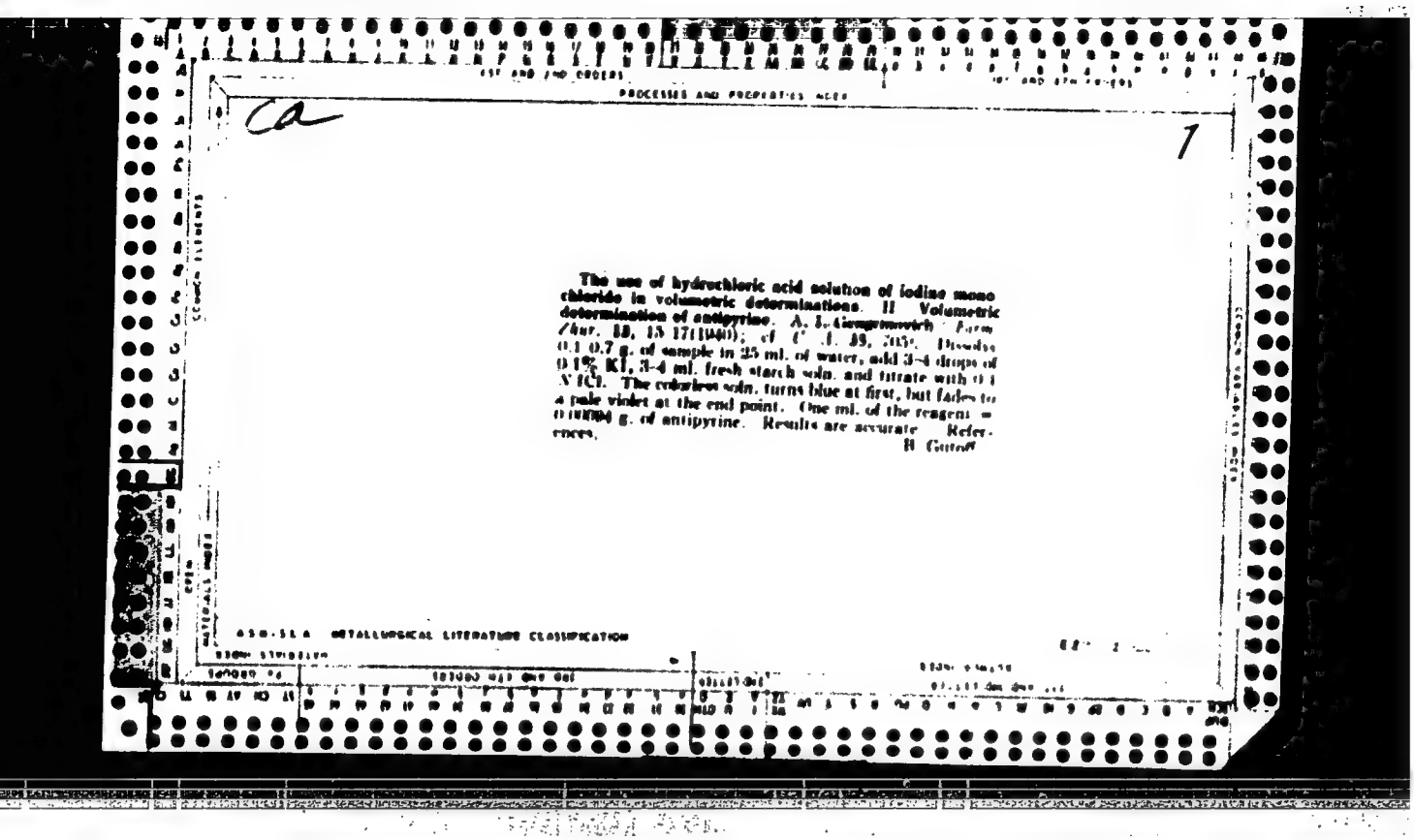
CA

16

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Action of a mixture of alcoholic iodine and silver nitrate on phenols. Ya. A. Fialkov and A. I. Gengrinovich. *Zapiski Inst. Khim., Akad. Nauk U. R. S. R.* 7, 125-38 (in Russian, 138-9; in German, 139-40) (1940).—A mixt. of aq. solns. of I and $AgNO_3$ does not iodinate PhOH even after the addn. of alc. to the mixt. while alc. I iodinates the PhOH only partially. Active iodination action is exhibited only by an alc. mixt. of I, and $AgNO_3$ both in the absence and in the presence of AgI and $AgIO_3$ ppts. formed during the reaction. The activity of these solns. decreases sharply with time. Quant. iodination of PhOH proceeds when the mixt. contains at least 65% alc. with optimum mol. ratio of $AgNO_3$ and I equal to 1.5:1. The action of a mixt. of alc. solns. of I and $AgNO_3$ on PhOH gave triiodophenol while with an aq. soln. of salicylic acid when heated, the products were triiodophenol or 3,5-diiodosalicylic acid, depending upon the conditions. The following method was developed for the quant. detn. of PhOH, resorcinol, *m*-cresol, 2-naphthol and the Zn salt of $HOC_6H_4SO_3H$. Add 10 ml. of soln. 2 (10.0 g. $AgNO_3$ in 500 ml. alc.) to 10 ml. of soln. 1 (10.0 g. I in 500 ml. of alc.), stopper, shake, add immediately 10 ml. of aq. or alc. soln. of PhOH of about 0.01 *M* concn., shake, allow to stand for 15 min., add 10 ml. of 10% KI and after 5 min. add 100 ml. of water and titrate with 0.1 *N* $Na_2S_2O_3$, using 3–5 ml. of 1% starch as indicator. At the same time add 10 ml. of soln. 2 to 10 ml. of soln. 1, then add 10 ml. water and 5 ml. of 10% KI and titrate the I with thiosulfate. The PhOH is detd. from the difference of thiosulfate between the blank and test titrations. The results differ from those obtained by the bromatometric method by not more than 0.5% and in the case of salicylic acid by up to 1.3%.

B. Z. Kamich



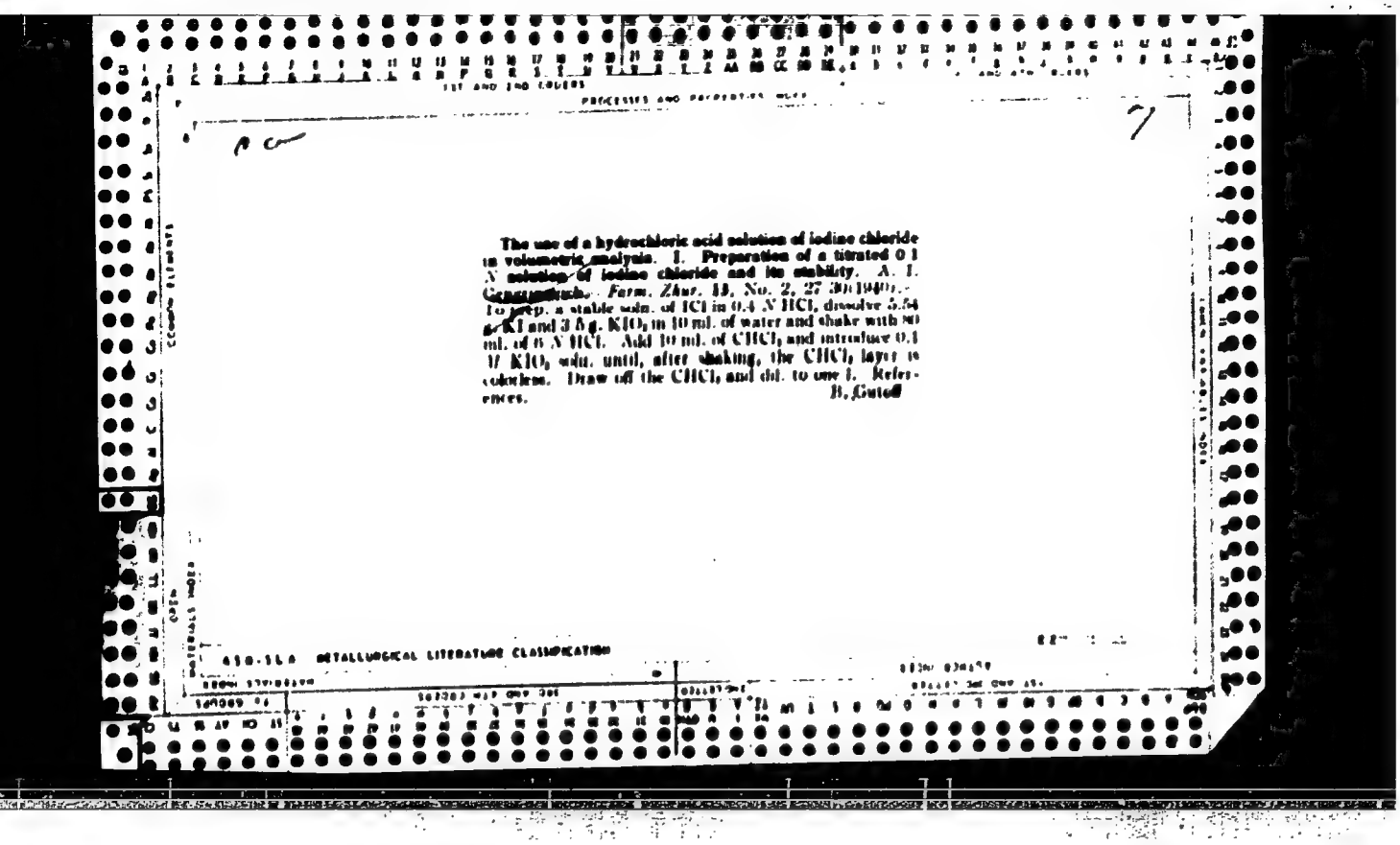
Ca

1

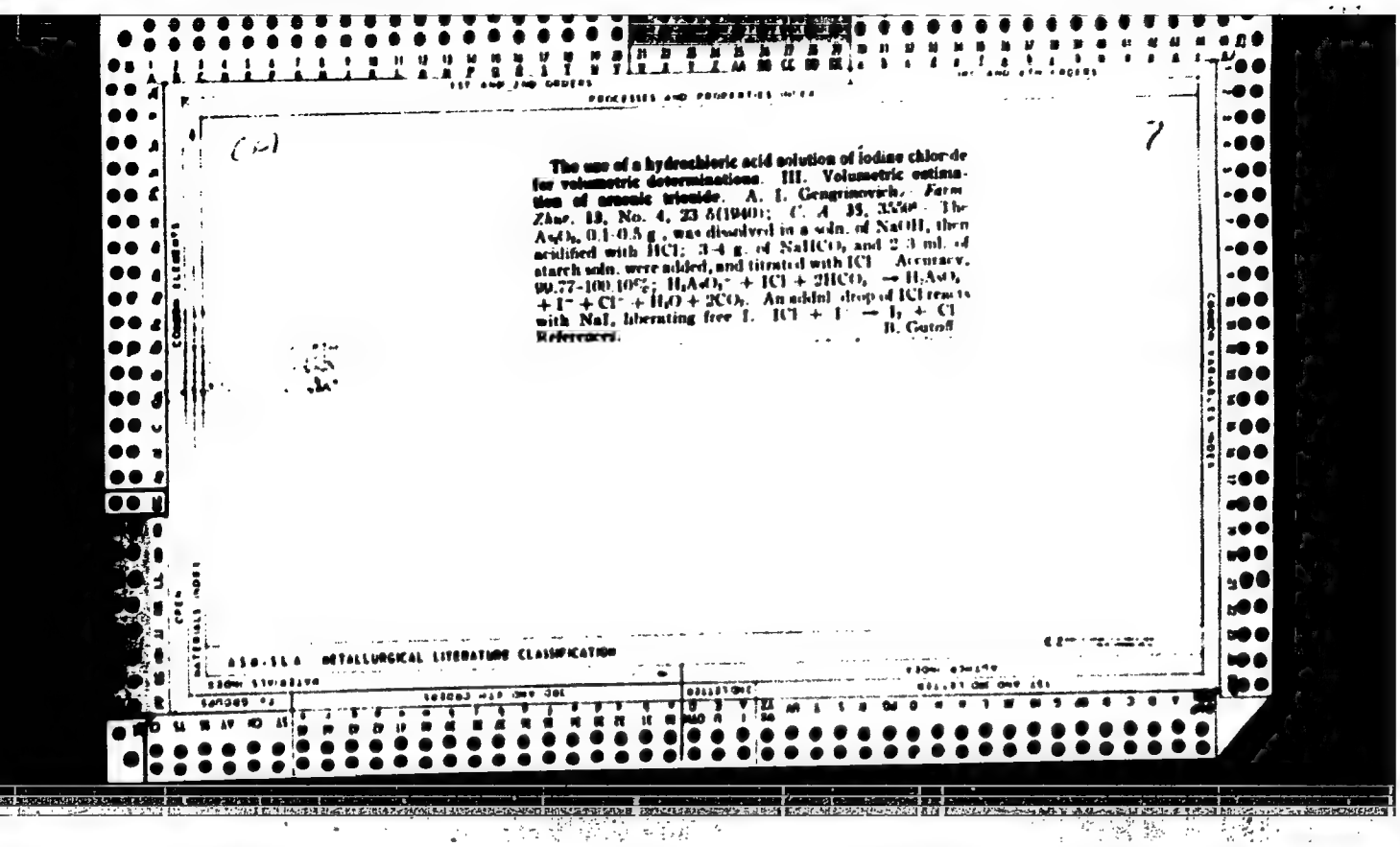
The use of hydrochloric acid solution of iodine monochloride in volumetric determinations. II Volumetric determination of antipyrine. A. I. Gerasimovich Zavod. Lab. 33, 15 171(1967); cf. C. A. 59, 7035e. Dissolve 0.1-0.2 g. of sample in 25 ml. of water, add 3-4 drops of 0.1% KI, 3-4 ml. fresh starch soln. and titrate with 0.1 N ICl. The colorless soln. turns blue at first, but fades to a pale violet at the end point. One ml. of the reagent = 0.018794 g. of antipyrine. Results are accurate. References.

B Gutoff

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



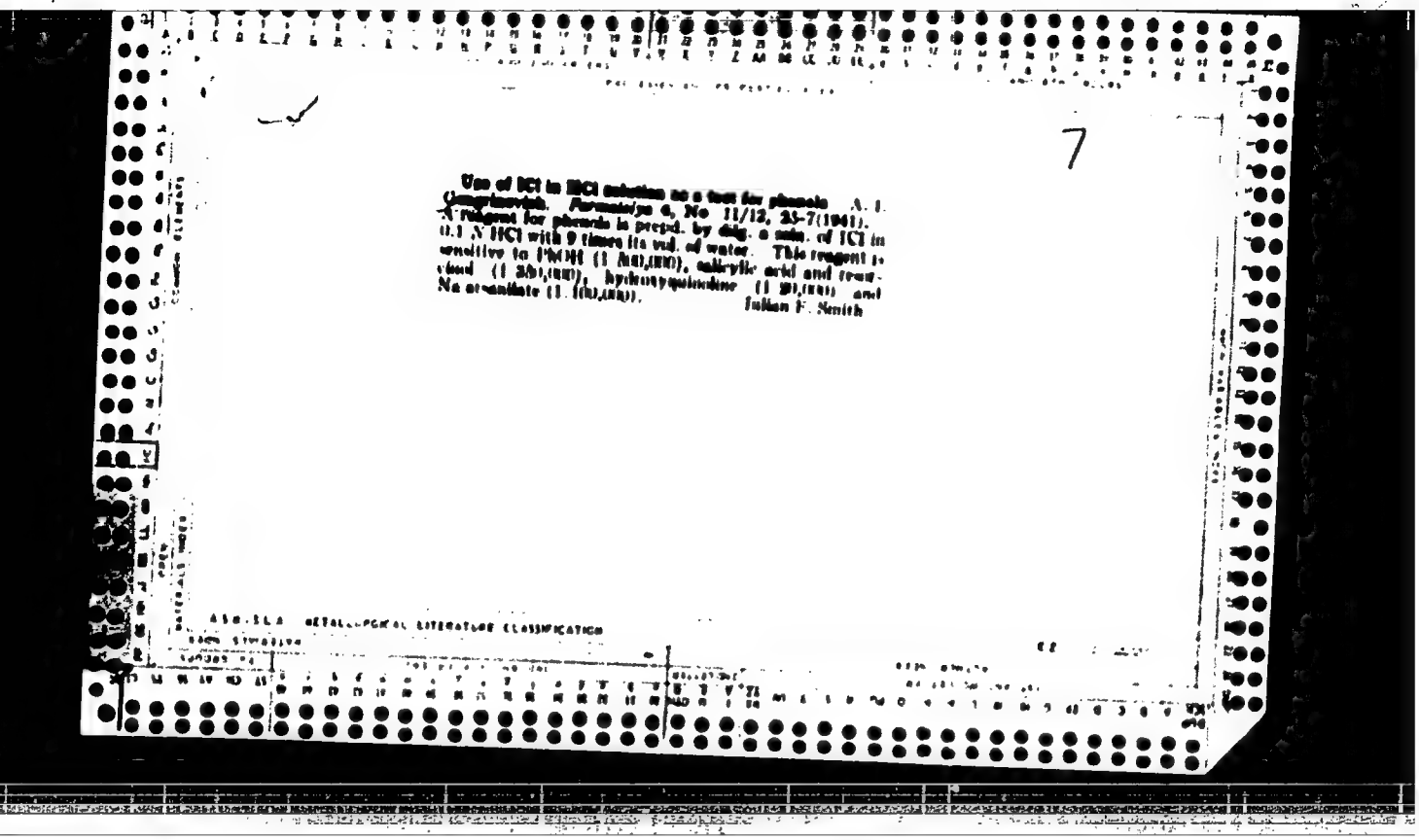
The use of a hydrochloric acid solution of iodine chloride in volumetric analysis. I. Preparation of a titrated 0.1 *N* solution of iodine chloride and its stability. A. I. Gerasimchuk. *Farm. Zhur.* 15, No. 2, 27-30 (1940).—To prep. a stable soln. of ICl in 0.4 *N* HCl, dissolve 5.54 g. KI and 3.6 g. KIO_3 in 10 ml. of water and shake with 80 ml. of 6 *N* HCl. Add 10 ml. of $CHCl_3$ and titrate 0.1 *N* KIO_3 soln. until, after shaking, the $CHCl_3$ layer is colorless. Draw off the $CHCl_3$ and dil. to one l. References. B. Gutoff



The use of a hydrochloric acid solution of iodine chloride for volumetric determinations. III. Volumetric estimation of arsenic trioxide. A. I. Gengrinovich. *Farm. Zhur.* 13, No. 4, 23-8(1940); *C. A.* 35, 3550. The As_2O_3, 0.1-0.5 g., was dissolved in a soln. of NaOH, then acidified with HCl; 3-4 g. of $NaHCO_3$ and 2-3 ml. of starch soln. were added, and titrated with ICl. Accuracy, 99.77-100.10%; $H_2AsO_3^- + ICl + 2HCO_3^- \rightarrow H_3AsO_4 + I^- + Cl^- + H_2O + 2CO_2$. An addnl. drop of ICl reacts with NaI, liberating free I. $ICl + I^- \rightarrow I_2 + Cl^-$. B. Gutoff

References.

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

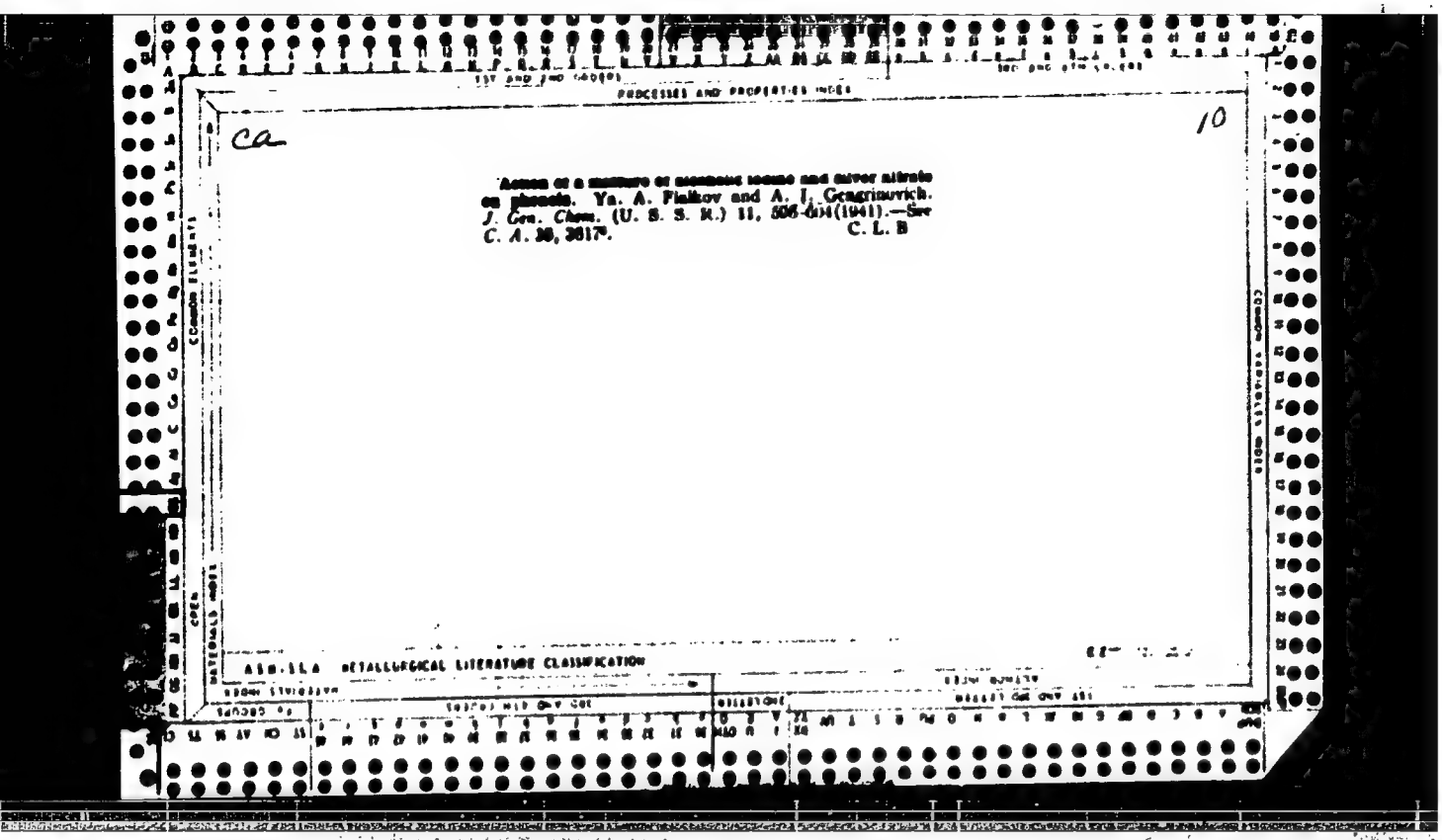


7

Use of ICl in HCl solution as a test for phenols. A. I. Gregoriewitsch. *Farmatsiya* 4, No 11/12, 25-7(1941). A reagent for phenols is prepd. by dilg. a soln. of ICl in 0.1 N HCl with 9 times its vol. of water. This reagent is sensitive to PhOH (1 Mol,000), salicylic acid and resorcinol (1 Mol,000), hydroxyquinoline (1 Mol,000) and Na arsanilate (1 Mol,000).

Julian F. Smith

ASTIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



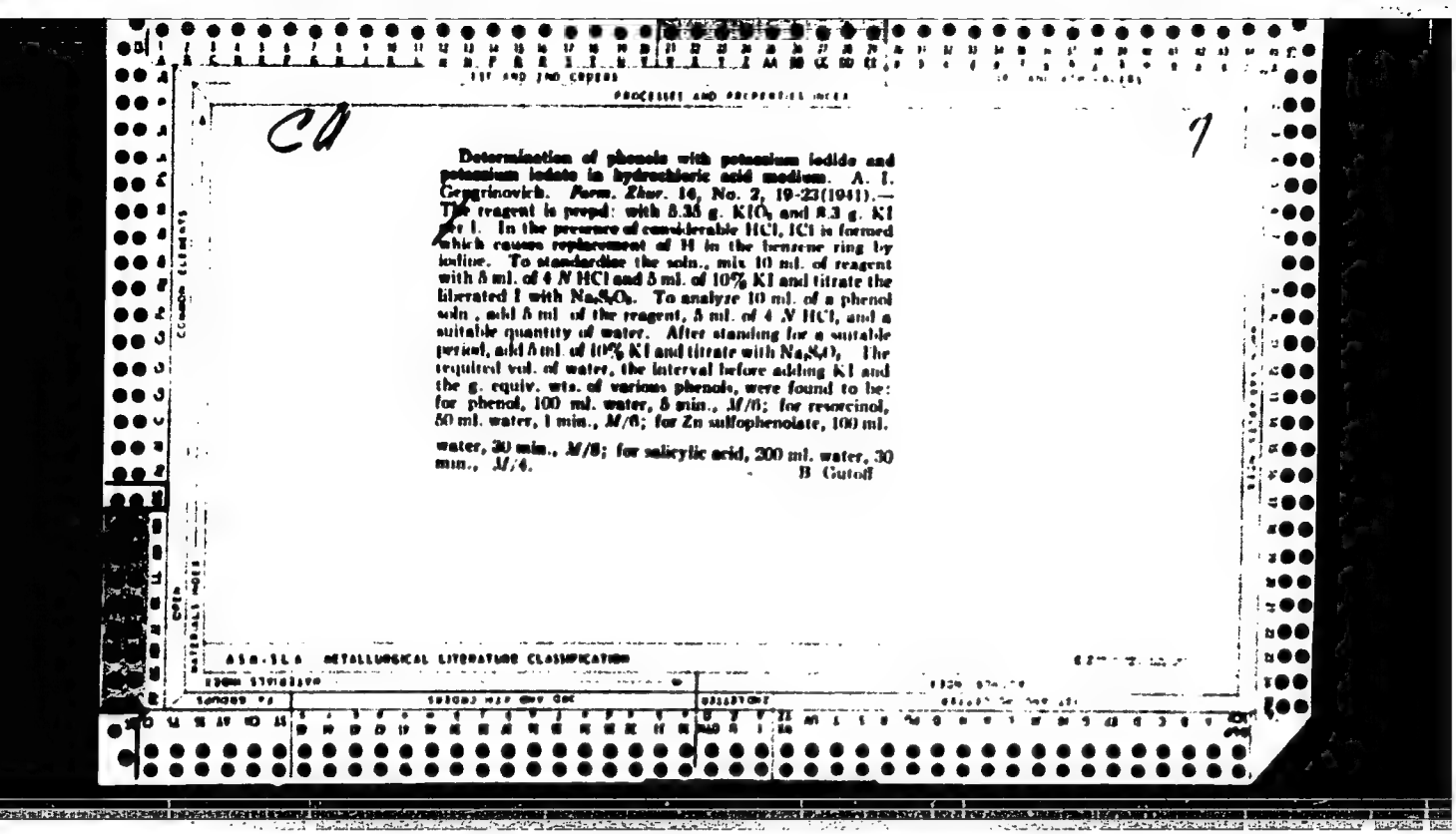
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

10

Action of a mixture of ammonium acetate and silver nitrate on phenols. Ya. A. Fialkov and A. I. Gragerunvich. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 606-614 (1941).—See *C. A.* 36, 2617⁹. C. L. B

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA 7

Determination of phenols with potassium iodide and potassium iodate in hydrochloric acid medium. A. I. Gegurinovich. *Farm. Zhur.* 16, No. 2, 19-23(1961).—The reagent is prepd. with 8.35 g. KIO_3 and 8.3 g. KI per l. In the presence of considerable HCl, ICl is formed which causes replacement of H in the benzene ring by iodine. To standardize the soln., mix 10 ml. of reagent with 5 ml. of 4 *N* HCl and 5 ml. of 10% KI and titrate the liberated I with $Na_2S_2O_3$. To analyze 10 ml. of a phenol soln., add 5 ml. of the reagent, 5 ml. of 4 *N* HCl, and a suitable quantity of water. After standing for a suitable period, add 5 ml. of 10% KI and titrate with $Na_2S_2O_3$. The required vol. of water, the interval before adding KI and the g. equiv. wts. of various phenols, were found to be: for phenol, 100 ml. water, 5 min., *M*/6; for resorcinol, 50 ml. water, 1 min., *M*/6; for Zn sulfophenolate, 100 ml. water, 30 min., *M*/8; for salicylic acid, 200 ml. water, 30 min., *M*/4.

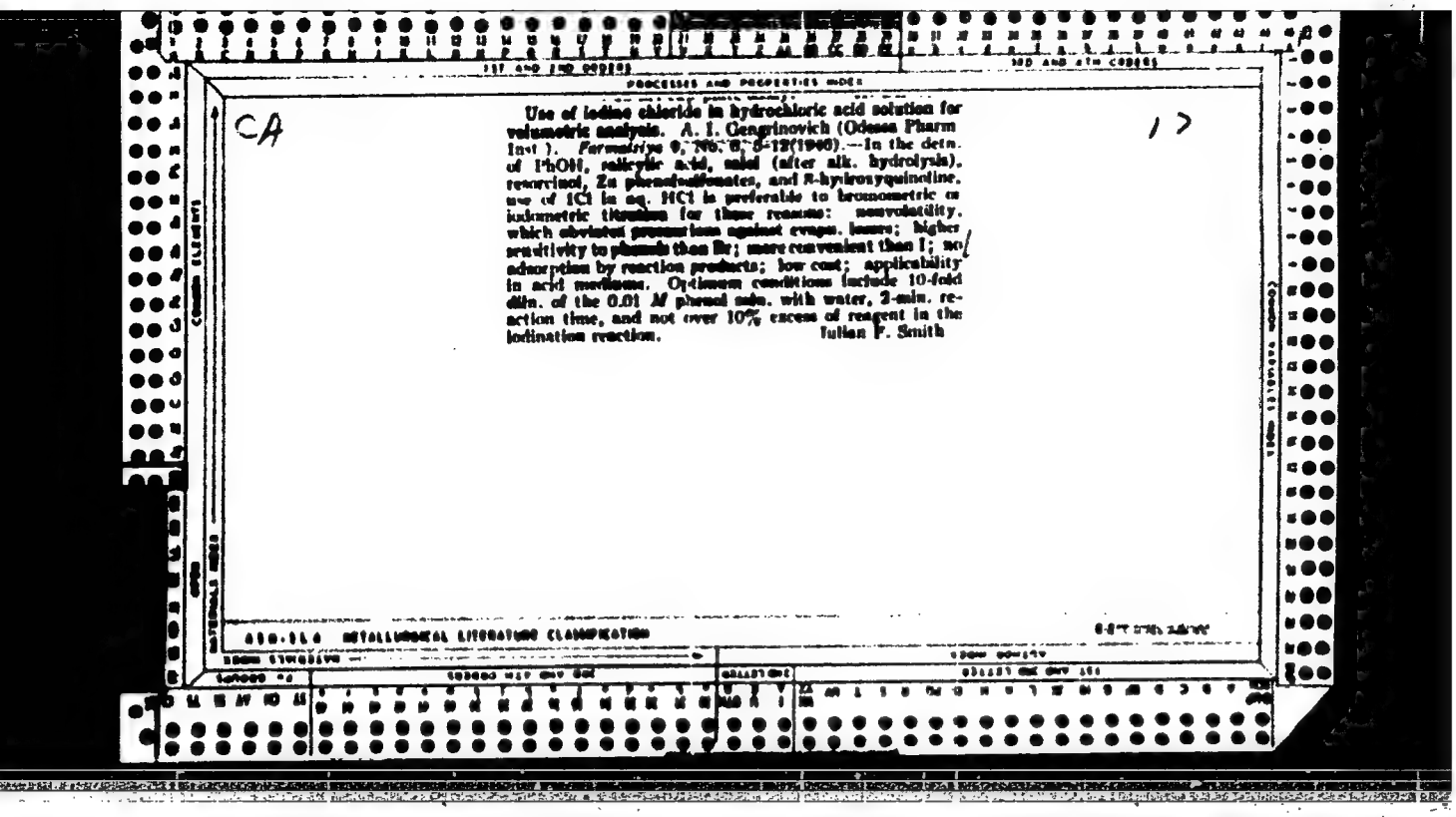
B Gutoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA 7

The application of cacotheline in volumetric analysis. I. Determination of calcium salts by direct titration with sodium oxalate. M. L. Kuchment and A. I. Gengrinovich. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 207–8 (1945). – Cacotheline, a nitro deriv. of brucine, is used as an indicator in the detn. of Ca salts. Add 1 ml. of satd. aq. cacotheline soln. and 1 drop of satd. aq. Fe^{+++} soln. to the neutral or AcOH soln. of the Ca salt and titrate with 0.1 N $Na_2C_2O_4$ until a violet color appears. The reaction is rapid and the titration is completed in 1–2 min. The percentage error of the detns. was ±0.15–0.67%. Better results are obtained if a blank test is made. Ca salts can be detd. in the presence of Mg salts in AcOH soln. **II. Direct determination of salts of trivalent iron by titration with stannous chloride solution.** *Ibid.* 208–9. The method is based on the addn. of cacotheline in the presence of either Fe^{+++} or Fe^{++}. Dil. the Fe^{+++} soln. with an equal vol. of 4 N HCl, add 1 ml. of satd. aq. cacotheline soln., heat the mixt. to boiling, and titrate with $SnCl_2$ soln. (dissolve 30 g. of $SnCl_2$ in a mixt. consisting of concd. HCl 300 ml. and water 700 ml.) until a violet color appears. The soln. must be titrated while hot; reduction in cold soln. is slow and incomplete. The percentage error of the detns. was ±0.05–0.20%. Cacotheline is a very sensitive indicator; addn. of a minute excess of $SnCl_2$ not only reduces the indicator, but increases the reduction power of Fe^{++}, resulting in a sharp color change. Two references. W. R. Henn

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

17

Use of iodine chloride in hydrochloric acid solution for volumetric analysis. A. I. Gengrinovich (Odessa Pharm Inst.). *Farmatsiya* 9, No. 6, 8-12(1960).—In the detn. of PhOH, salicylic acid, salol (after alk. hydrolysis), resorcinol, Zn phenolsulfonates, and 8-hydroxyquinoline, use of ICl in aq. HCl is preferable to bromometric or iodometric titrations for these reasons: nonvolatility, which obviates precautions against evapn. losses; higher sensitivity to phenols than Br; more convenient than I; no adsorption by reaction products; low cost; applicability in acid mediums. Optimum conditions include 10-fold dilu. of the 0.01 *M* phenol soln. with water, 2-min. reaction time, and not over 10% excess of reagent in the iodination reaction.

Julian F. Smith

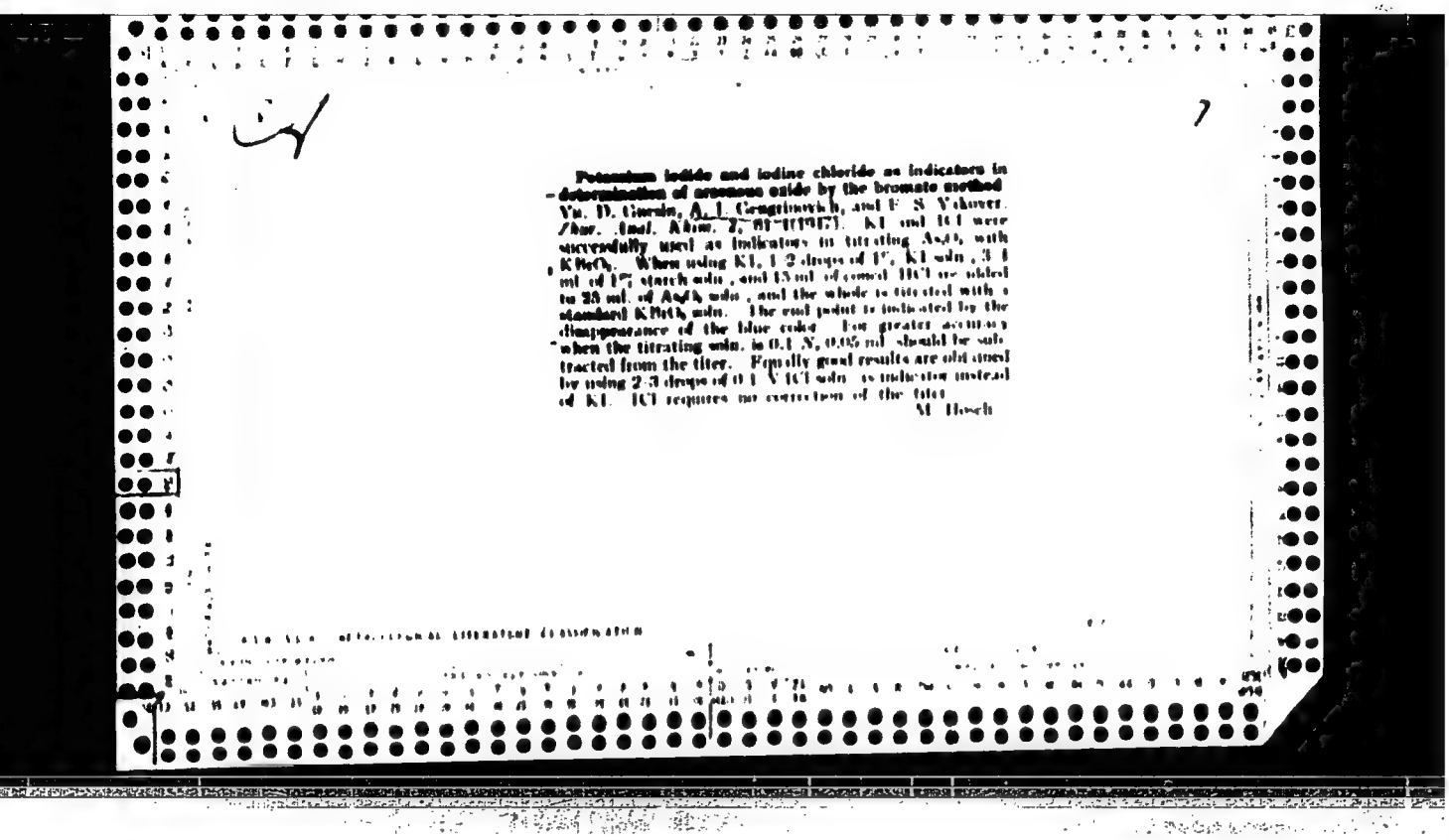
USSR/Pharmacy
Iodine Chloride
Phenol

Feb 1947

"The Application of the Hydrochloric Acid Solution of Iodine Chloride for Direct Titration of Phenols," A I Gengrinovich, 6 pp

"Farmatsiya" No 2

1772



Potassium iodide and iodine chloride as indicators in determination of arsenous oxide by the bromate method
Yu. D. Gorskii, A. I. Gengintsevich, and F. S. Yakovets. Zhur. Anal. Khim. 2, 89-91(1947). KI and ICl were successfully used as indicators in titrating As_2O_3 with $KBrO_3$. When using KI, 1-2 drops of 1% KI soln., 3-4 ml of 1% starch soln., and 15 ml of concd. HCl are added to 25 ml. of As_2O_3 soln., and the whole is titrated with standard $KBrO_3$ soln. The end point is indicated by the disappearance of the blue color. For greater accuracy when the titrating soln. is 0.1 N, 0.05 ml. should be subtracted from the titer. Equally good results are obtained by using 2-3 drops of 0.1 N ICl soln. as indicator instead of KI. ICl requires no correction of the titer.
M. Hoch

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis, Volumetric Sep 48
Medicine - Pharmacy

"Use of a Hydrochloric-Acid Solution of Iodine Chloride for Volumetric Analysis," A. I. Genrinovich, Ts. P. Shakh, Inst for Improvement of Pharmacists, Cen Sci Res Phar Lab, Main Phar Adm, Min Pub Health, Ukrainian SSR, 2½ pp

"Med Prom SSSR" No 3

Describes new method for quantitative determination of streptocide, sulfidine, disulfan, and sulfaguanidin by means of a solution of ICl in HCl. Proves that diiodosubstitution products are formed.

21/49T5

USSR/Chemistry (Pharmaceutical) - Jan/Feb 52
Aromatic Amines

"Quantitative Determination of Aniline, Antifebrin, Novocain, and Anesthesin With a Hydrochloric Acid Solution of Iodine Chloride," A. I. Gengrinovich, Ya. K. Kadyrov, Tashkent Phar Inst

"Aptechnoye Delo" No 1, pp 46-48

Developed method of detg the amines in question by iodating them in the aromatic nucleus with ICl, reacting the unused ICl with KI (which results in formation of iodine), and titrating the free iodine with sodium thiosulfate.

20777

GENGRINOVICH, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry (Pharmaceutical) - Jan/Feb 52
Aromatic Amines

"Quantitative Determination of Aniline, Antifebrin, Novocain, and Anesthesin With a Hydrochloric Acid Solution of Iodine Chloride," A. I. Gengrinovich, Ya. K. Kadyrov, Tashkent Phar Inst

"Aptechnoye Delo" No 1, pp 46-48

Developed method of detg the amines in question by iodating them in the aromatic nucleus with ICl, reacting the unused ICl with KI (which results in formation of iodine), and titrating the free iodine with sodium thiosulfate.

20777

GENGRINOVICH, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfa Drugs May/Jun 52

"Quantitative Determination of Soluble White Streptocide, Sulcymide [Sulfanilcyanamide] and Sulfadimezine With a Hydrochloric Acid Solution of Iodine Chloride," A. I. Gengrinovich, A. Yu. Ibadov, Chair of Phar Chem, Tashkent Phar Inst

"Aptechnoye Delo" No 3, pp 18-21

Devised method for the quant detn of sol white streptocide, sulcymide, and sulfadimezine with the aid of hydrochloric acid soln of ICl. Isolated the products of iodation of the compds in question and established that they are di-iodosubstituted.

221T22

GENGRINOVICH, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals, Anti-tuberculosis Drugs Jul/Aug 52

"Quantitative Determination of p-Aminosalicylic Acid With a Hydrochloric Acid Solution of Iodine Chloride," A.I. Gengrinovich, M.S.Baron, Chair of Phar Chem, Kiev Inst of Advanced Tng for Chief Pharmacists; Chair of Technol of Drug Forms and of Galenicals, Tashkent Phar Inst

"Aptechnoye Delo" No 4, pp 27-30

Investigated reaction of Na salt of p-aminosalicylic acid with an HCl soln of ICl and demonstrated that the di-iodo deriv is formed. On the basis of this reaction, developed methods of direct and indirect titration of PAS with ICl.

221T12

1. GENGRINOVICH, A. I.; YUDOVICH, YE. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Chemistry, Medical and Pharmaceutical

7. Determination of the iodine number of fats in acqueous medium. Apt. delo no. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

Gengrinovich, A. I.

Determination of oil in pharmaceutical emulsions. Z. M. Umanskii, A. I. Gengrinovich, and T. V. Timofeeva. (Pharm. Inst., Tashkent). *Med. Prom. Delo* 3, No. 1, 39–43 (1954).—Ten g. of the emulsion is mixed with 75 cc. of Et$_2$O, shaken for 2 min., 5 cc. of 25% HCl is added, the shaking repeated for 2–3 min. until complete homogeneity is obtained, and the emulsion is allowed to stand for 2 min. until the ethereal layer is sepd. Fifty cc. of the ethereal layer is transferred to a flask, the Et$_2$O is evapd., and the residue is dried at 105° to const. wt. The percentage of oil in the emulsion is calcd. by the following formula: $X = 100(a-b)g/VD$ where a is wt. of flask with oil; b is wt. of flask, V is amt. of emulsion taken for analysis, D is vol. of Et$_2$O removed for evapn., g is vol. of Et$_2$O used for extn. A simplified formula results when the above quantities are strictly adhered to: $X = 15(a-b)$. The method was tested with emulsions contg. gelatin, gelatose starch, and egg yolk as emulsifiers. A correction is necessary in the case of egg yolk owing to its content of ether extractives. Since the ether extractives make up 33% of the wt. of the yolk it is necessary to subtract 33% of the wt. of the yolk present in the emulsion from the wt. of the fat in the flask. A. S. Mirkin

GENGRINOVICH, A. I.

USSR

Iodometric and iodochlorometric methods of quantitative estimation of phenolphthalein. A. I. Gengrinovich and U. Mansurkhanova (Tashkent Pharm. Inst., Ministry of Health, Uzbek. S.S.R.). *Aptechnoe Delo* 3, No. 6, 9-12 (1954).--The ease with which phenolphthalein can be iodized was used as the basis of the methods described. Iodization is best carried out in an alk. soln. with either I or ICl. The latter has certain advantages, i.e. it is more stable, economical, and will react quantitatively in acid medium. Method: Dissolve 0.05-1.5 g. of sample in hot 10% Na_2CO_3 soln., cool, transfer to a glass-stoppered flask, add 15-50 cc. 0.1*N* I, followed, after thorough shaking, by 12 cc. of 2*N* HCl. Add 10 cc. ether and 1.2 cc. starch soln. and titrate with 0.1*N* $Na_2S_2O_3$. When ICl is used 10 cc. of 10% KI must be added before acidification. To prepare ICl, transfer 3.5 g. KIO_3, 6.5 g. KI, 40 cc. HCl (37%), and 40 cc. H_2O to a glass-stoppered flask and shake the mixt. until I has completely dissolved. Add 15 cc. $CHCl_3$ and decolorize the $CHCl_3$ layer by adding dropwise 1% KIO_3 soln. Decant aq. layer and transfer to a 1000-cc. measuring flask and dil. to the mark. Det. the titer by removing 25 cc., adding 10 cc. 10% KI, and titrating with $Na_2S_2O_3$.

A. S. Mirkin

GENGRINOVICH, A.L.

USSR

Use of hydrochloric acid solutions of iodine monochloride and iodine trichloride in volumetric analysis. A. L. Gengrinovich, P. B. Kargin, and Va. A. Fialkov. *Trudy Kaz. Filiala Akad. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 5(8), 237-61(1954).—This is a survey article with some original work included. Oxidation-reduction potentials of ICl and ICl_3 were studied by titrating their 0.1*N* solns. with $SnCl_2$ (in HCl), Na_2SO_3, and ascorbic acid solns. The curve *mv.* vs. *ml.* $SnCl_2$ for ICl had 2 breaks, corresponding to the addn. of 50% and 100% of the theoretical $SnCl_2$. The curve for $SnCl_2$ and ICl_3 had 3 breaks, at addn. of 50, 75, and 100% of theoretical $SnCl_2$. Na_2SO_3 and ascorbic acid behaved similarly. The influence of excess ICl and ICl_3, HCl concn., dilu., reaction time, and temp. on iodination of org. compds. was studied. For detn. of phenols the sample had to be dild. to 10 times its vol. with H_2O, for sulfanilamide 30–40 times with hot H_2O. A 3- to 4-fold excess of ICl or ICl_3 was necessary. A greater excess had no effect. The same results were obtained after 20 min. or 24 hrs. For analysis the correct amt. of H_2O is added to 5 ml. of approx. 0.1*N* soln. of the sample and then 15–20 ml. 0.1*N* ICl or ICl_3. The mixt. is shaken and put aside for 20 min. After addn. of 10 ml. 10% KI the sample is

(over)

A. I. GENSARIN OVICH

titrated by $Na_2S_2O_3$ with starch. The reaction products from phenols and amines contained no Cl. By this method standard samples of the following compds. were assayed with a deviation of ±0.5%. ICl was used for PhOH, *p*-ClC_6H_4OH, *p*-$NO_2C_6H_4OH$, salicylic acid, salol (after sapon.), thymol, 8-quinolinol, *p*-aminosalicylic acid, hexylresorcinol, synestrol, anisole, and sulfophenol Zn salt. ICl_3 was used for *PhNH*$_2$, *acetanilide*, procaine, *p*-toluidine, Et *p*-aminobenzoate, streptocide, sulfidine, disulfane, sulfaguanidine, acetylsulfaguanidine (after acid hydrolysis), sulfazine, sulfamerazine, and sulfacyl. Cinnamic acid (I) and petroselinic acid, $Me(CH_2)_4CH{:}CH(CH_2)_4COOH$, (II) formed $PhCH(OH)CHICOOH$ and $Me(CH_2)_4CH(OH)$-$CHI(CH_2)_4COOH$ with ICl or ICl_3, but with ICl_3 both HCl and Cl_2 were formed. In the above method the equiv. wts. of I, II, and allyl alc. are 0.5*M*, that of diallylbarbituric acid is 0.25*M*. These samples can be dissolved in H_2O or alc for the detn. In oxidations ICl and ICl_3 react similarly. In displacement of H or in double bond addn. ICl_3 is less active and a larger excess is needed. 48 references.

Eurilla Mayerle

GENGRINOVICH, A.I.

Med

✓Determination of guaiacol carbonate. A. I. Gengrinovich and Ya. K. Kadyrov (Pharm. Inst., Tashkent). *Apteczne Delo* 5, No. 5, 58-9(1956).—Two modifications of the same method are described. Guaiacol carbonate, 0.15-0.3 g., is refluxed with 30-50 cc. 0.1 *N* $Ba(OH)_2$ for 30 min., cooled, and the residue filtered and washed with cold freshly boiled water until the filtrate is neutral to litmus. The residue on the filter is dissolved in 20-30 cc. of 0.1 *N* HCl, and the excess titrated with 0.1 *N* alkali in the presence of methyl orange. In the 2nd modification, 2-3 drops of methyl red are added to the filtrate and the excess of $Ba(OH)_2$ is titrated with 0.1 *N* HCl. A blank is run simultaneously.

A. S. Mirkin

GENGRINOVICH, A.I.; KADYROV, Ya.K.

Quantitative determination of methyl and ethyl ethers of salicylic acid. Apt.delo 6 no.2:68-69 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov i kafedry farmatsevticheskoy khimii Tashkentskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(SALICYLIC ACID)

GENGRINOVICH, A.I.; IBADOV, A.Yu.

Iodochlorometric method for a quantitative determination of spherophysin benzonte. Apt.delo 7 no.2:67-68 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov (zav.-prof. Z.M. Umanskiy) i kafedry farmatsevticheskoy khimii (zav. Z.E. Manulkin) Tashkentskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(AGMATINE)

GENGRINOVICH, A.I.; SIMKHAYEV, N.G.

Using an iodine chloride - sodium chloride solution for the synthesis iodine derivatives. The production of tetraiodophenolphtalein. Med.prom. 11 no.1:48-49 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(IODINE CHLORIDES) (PHENOLPHTALEIN) (SODIUM CHLORIDE)

GENGRINOVICH, A.I.

Iodochlorometric method for the quantitative determination of oil in emulsions. Med.prom. 12 no.4:38-40 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Tashkentskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(IODOMETRY) (EMULSIONS--ANALYSIS)

GENGRINOVICH, A.I., SIMKHAYEV, N.G.

Using a iodine chloride - sodium chloride solution in the synthesis of iodine derivatives. Report No.2: Manufacture of iodoform. Med. prom. 12 no.12:27-28 D'58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(IODOFORM)

GENGRINOVICH, A.I.; KORNEVA, L.E.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Amperometric titration of antipyrine with iodine chloride.
Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.5:40-42 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno akad.AN UzSSR S.Yu.Yunusovym.
(Antipyrine) (Iodine chloride)

GENGRINOVICH, A.I.; KADYROV, Ya.K.

Quantitative determination of mesaton. Apt.delo 8 no.5:33-35 S-O '59.
(MIRA 31:1)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstvennykh for i galenovykh preparatov (zav. - prof. Z.M. Umanskiy) i kafedry farmatsevticheskoy khimii (zav. - doktor khimicheskikh nauk Z.E. Manulkin) Tashkentskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

(ETHANOL)

OBNORINOVICH, A.I.; SYRESKINA, N.N.

Quantitative determination of thymol. Apt.delo 8 no.6:52-55 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov (zav. - prof. Z.M. Umanskiy) Tashkentskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

(THYMOL)

GENGRINOVICH, A.I.; SERDESHNEV, A.V.

Quantitative determination of butadione. Apt. delo 9 no. 5:13-15 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov (zav. - prof. Z.M. Umanskiy) Tashkentskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta i respublikanskoy kontrol'no-analiticheskoy laboratorii Uzbekskogo gosudarstvennogo aptechnogo upravleniya (zav. A.V. Serdeshnev).
(PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE)

NAZRULLAYEV, S.N.; GENGRINOVICH, A.I.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Use of an aqueous solution of iodine bromide in potentiometric titration. Uzb.khim.zhur. 6 no.5:29-32 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Iodine bromide) (Potentiometric analysis)

MURATOVA, F.S.; GENGRINOVICH, A.I.

Quantitative determination of quinine and euquinine by an aqueous solution of iodine bromide. Apt. delo 13 no.4:43-46 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

GENGRINOVICH, B. I.

4113. Calorific and thermal properties of natural rubber in the orientated and unorientated states. B. GENGRINOVICH, and V. TARASOV. "Issledovaniya po Fizike i Khimii Kauchuka i Reziny", 1950, p. 3–20. In a series of experiments on commercial smoked sheet the authors studied the temperature dependence of the volume of the rubber in the range of transition from the orientated to the unorientated state, and also measured the sp. gr, and certain mechanical properties of the orientated rubber. It is found that the transition from the anelastic to the elastic state is accompanied by the same changes (reduction in specific heat and in the coefficient of volumetric expansion) as characterise the processes of deorientation. There are 16 references. 3437

[redacted], . . .

Caoutchouc

Dissertation: "Caloric and Thermal Properties of Caoutchouc in the Ordered and Disordered State." Cand Chem Sci, Sci Res Physicochemical Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov; Sci Res Inst of the Tire Industry, Moscow, 1953.
(Referativnyy Zhurnal Khimiya, Moscow, No 3, Feb. 1954)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

Gengrinovich, B. I.

2

Calorific and thermal properties of natural rubber in the oriented and nonoriented states. B. I. Gengrinovich. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 95, 571-4(1954).—The transformation of natural rubber from an oriented cryst. into a nonoriented amorphous state was studied by measuring at the transition point its sp. heat C_p, heat expansion coeff. α, and thermal compressibility coeff. κ, at temps. ranging from 20 to 50°, which permitted the calcn. of the sp. heat at a const. vol., C_v (a well-known thermodynamic equation was used). Cf. Boonstra, *C.A.* 45, 3641*i*.
Elisabeth Barabash

MT

1 mg

GENERAL B

Specific gravity and heat capacity of rubber mixtures.
B. I. Gevurtilovich (Sci. Research Inst. Tire Ind., Moscow).
Kolloid. Zhur. 17, 270–7 (1955).—The d. and the specific heat, c_p, of mixts. of a rubber (natural, polybutadiene, butadiene-styrene, Butyl rubber, or Vistanex) with fillers (various C blacks, ZnO, or stearic acid) and S can be calcd. from $d = r_1d_1 + r_2d_2 + \ldots$ and the analogous equation for c_p; d is d. of mixt., d_1, d_2 . . . are d. of the components, and r_1, r_2 . . . are their vol. fractions. This additivity proves that mixing is not accompanied by a chem. reaction. Vulcanization also had no effect on d and c_p as long as the amt. of S was 7%, while formation of hard rubber (with 45% S) caused d to increase by 2% and c_p to decrease by 20%. Mastication of butadiene-styrene rubber raised its d. by, e.g., 2% and lowered its c_p by, e.g., 2%. The c_p of channel black was 0.214, lamplack 0.219, and S 0.179 cal./°C. g., while c_p of the rubbers was 0.45–0.49.

J. J. Bikerman

GENGRINOVICH, B.I.

GENGRINOVICH, B.I.; FOGEL', V.O.

Thermophysical characteristics of industrial rubbers. Kauch.i rez.16 no.9:27-32 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber)

AUTHORS: Gengrinovich, B.I.; Slonimskiy, G.L. 69-58-2-3/23

TITLE: Investigation of the True Viscosity and Elasticity of Types of Rubber and Rubber Stocks (Issledovaniye istinnoy tekuchesti i elastichnosti kauchukov i syrykh rezinovykh smesey)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 2, pp 143-148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The deformation of types of rubber and rubber stocks, under the influence of an external force, takes place in the form of reversible deformation (high-elastic deformation) and in the form of irreversible deformation (the true viscosity). The mechanical properties of types of rubber and rubber stocks are studied in the article by the method of uniaxial compression of cylindrical specimens 10x10 mm in size. The measurements were taken on a specially adapted consistometer. The initial stress was varied from 0.13-1.86 . 10^6 dyn/cm^2; the duration of deformation from 3-300 min. The types of rubber tested were produced on the base of the polymer SKB-50 sr without vulcanizing agents. Figure 1 shows that pure rubber is more easily deformed than its mixtures. The introduction of carbon black decreases the value of the general deformation. The dependence of the plastoelastic

Card 1/3

Investigation of the True Viscosity and Elasticity of Types of Rubber and Rubber Stocks

characteristics on the duration of deformation and the value of stress at different temperatures is shown in figure 3 and 4. At temperatures lower than 70°C, the elastic modulus decreases with the time; at temperatures above 70°C the modulus increases. This is due to chemical or physical-chemical changes in the structure of the substance. Figure 4 shows that the viscosity depends on the duration of the force acting on the specimen, on the value of the force, and on the temperature. At 40°C and lower, the viscosity decreases in the course of time. At a higher temperature and also at greater forces, the viscosity increases with time. The experimental results indicate that the structure of the substances is changed during deformation.
There are 4 graphs and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

69-58-2 -3/23

Investigation of the True Viscosity and Elasticity of Types of Rubber and Rubber Stocks

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1956

1. Rubber--Elasticity--Analysis 2. Rubber--Viscosity--Analysis

Card 3/3

S/081/61/000/024/085/086
B101/B110

AUTHOR: Gengrinovich, B. I.

TITLE: Methods of determining the elastoplastic properties of rubbers and crude mixtures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 590, abstract 24P474 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta shin. prom-sti, sb. 7, 1960, 91-109)

TEXT: In this review the methods of determining the elastoplastic properties of rubber and crude mixtures are studied. Compressing plastometers operating with constant stress and given deformation, extruding plastometers and shearing plastometers are described. The test results obtained with these apparatus are analyzed. The agreement between the results of laboratory tests and the technical behavior of rubber and mixtures is studied. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GENGRINOVICH, B.I.

Regularities in the deformation behavior of rubbers and raw rubber mixtures subjected to uniaxial compression. Dokl.AN SSSR 134 no.2:400-403 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Rebindrom.
(Rubber--Testing)

BOBKOV, V. (g.Leningrad); VAGIN, A. (Dzerzhinsk); GENGRINOVICH, L.; DYNIN, I.; NIKUSHKIN, L.

What is the news? Izobr. i rats. no.8:18 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Predsedatel' Mogilevskogo oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Gengrinovich).

(Technological innovations)

RADLINSKIY, Vil'yam A. [Radlinski, W.A.]; GENIATULIN, A.B. [translator]

Mapping of Antarctica (from "Surveying and Mapping", 1961).
Geod.i kart. no.7:67-71 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Antarctic regions--Maps)

SHORYGIN, P.P.; SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; PRILEZHAYEVA, Ye.N.; SHKURINA, T.N.; STOLYAROVA, L.G.; GENICH, A.P.

Structure and spectra of vinyl sulfides. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1571-1577 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Vinyl sulfide--Spectra)

[illegible], P.P.; GENICH, A.P.

Spectra and molecular structure of nitric acid in solutions. Report No.2: Aqueous solutions. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.12:2106-2110 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted August 2, 1963.

GENICH, A.P.; YARMENKO, L.T.; NIKITINA, L.A.

Spectra and molecular structure of nitric acid in solutions. Report No.2: Solutions of 1,2-dichloroethane, methylene chloride, and chloroform. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.1:66-69 '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted August 2, 1963.

GENICH, B.; MASHINITKOV, V.

Machinery Industry - Periodicals

Problems of metal economy in journals of the machine building ministries. Za ekon. mat. no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. December 1952. Unclassified.

GENICH, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Ways of increasing the use of rolled sheet iron in machine construction. (In: Ryzhkov, D.A., ed. Ekonomiia metallov v kuznechno-shtampovochnom proizvodstve. Moskva, 1953. p.207-224.) (MLRA 7:1)
(Forging) (Punching machinery)

GENICH, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, V.G., inzh.; AKBASHEV, B.Z.

Preventing fretting corrosion in roller bearing axle boxes.
Trudy TSNII MPS no.171:67-90 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Fretting corrosion) (Bearings(Machinery))
(Car wheels)

LOSEV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; KONNOV, Yevgeniy Porfir'yevich; SEMENOV, Ivan Mikhaylovich; GENICH, Boris Abramovich; SHARONIN, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SOBAKIN, V.V., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Using and repairing antifriction bearings in locomotives] Ekspluatatsiia i remont podshipnikov kacheniia lokomotivov. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 162 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Bearings(Machinery))

GENICH, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHEBANENKO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAIKIN, G.I., inzh.

Increasing the fatigue strength of axles by means of ball burnishing. Trudy TSNII MPS no.221:149-160 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Car axles)

GENICH, I.; SERGEYEVA, I., ekonomist

Shearing machine for rugs. Mest. prom. i khud. promys. 3 no.8:36 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Stavropol'skogo tekstil'nogo kombinata (for Genich).

(Scissors and shears)

GENICH, N.A.

NESTEROV, S.N.; VALETOV, V.V., inzhener, redaktor; TEMKIN, A.B., redaktor; GENICH, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; UVAROVA, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Establishing norms for use of materials in machine building plants; method of determining consumption rates of basic and subsidiary materials for plants engaged in mass and large-scale production] Normirovanie raskhoda materialov na mashinostroitel'nykh zavodakh; metodika opredeleniia norm raskhoda osnovnykh i vspomogatel'nykh materialov na zavodakh massovogo i krupnoseriinogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 187 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:12)
(Machinery industry)

1. PODMAZOV, A. F.; GENIDINA, N. YA.
2. USSR (600)
4. Steel
7. Technological process in drawing hollow, shaped, steel profiles, Sel'khozmashina, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

GENIG, V.A.

Effect of cortisone on the course of rickettsial infection induced in guinea pig by Breinl and M. strains. Vop. virus 4 no.1:85-89 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Otdel sypnogo tifa i drugikh rikketsiozov Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(CORTISONE, effects,
on exper. rickettsial infect. (Rus))
(RICKETTSIAL DISEASES, exper.
eff. of cortisone (Rus))

GENIG, V.A.

Attenuated variant "M" of Rickettsia burneti as a possible live vaccine against Q fever. Vest.AMN SSSR 15 no.2:46-57 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(Q FEVER)

GOLINEVICH, Ye.M.; GENIG, V.A.

Associated immunization against typhus fever, Q fever, and tick-borne rickettsiosis in northern Asia in experiments on guinea pigs. Vop. virus. 6 no.5:598-602 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Otdel rikketsiozov AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(RICKETTSIAL DISEASES) (VACCINATION)

GOLINEVICH, Ye.M.; GENIG, V.A.

Associated vaccine against exanthomamatous typhus and Q fever and the possibility of decreased reactogenic properties of the vaccine against Q fever. Vop. virus. 6 no.6:728-732 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(Q FEVER) (TYPHUS FEVER) (VACCINES)

ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F.; GENIG, V.A.

Live vaccine against Q fever. Vop. virus. 7 no.3:355-358 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei, Moskva.

(Q FEVER) (VACCINES)

GENIG, V.A.; KNYAZEVA, E.N.; TSEL'NIKOV, P.S.; MIROSHNICHENKO, M.M.

Experience in mass immunization with M-44 live vaccine against Q fever. Report No.1: Subcutaneous method of immunization. Vop. virus. 10 no.3: 319-323 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva. 2. Chitinskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (for TSel'nikov). 3. Kirgizskaya respublikanskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Miroshnichenko).

GENIG, V.A.

Mass immunization of people by live vaccine M-44 against Q fever. Report No. 2. Cutaneous and oral methods of immunization. Vop. virus. 10 no. 6:703-707 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted July 1, 1964.

L 25991-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6016102 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/65/000/006/0703/0707

AUTHOR: Genig, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Experience in mass immunization of humans with live Q fever vaccine M-44. Report 2. Epicutaneous and peroral methods of immunizations

SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 6, 1965, 703-707

TOPIC TAGS: immunization, man, vaccine, Q fever

ABSTRACT: The live Q fever vaccine M-44 represents a lyophilically dried 50% suspension of infected yolk sacs containing a large number of rickettsiae of the vaccine strain M-44. It is applied to the skin on being first diluted in a saline solution and applied in the form of a single drop to two segments of skin on the arm on first swabbing them with alcohol and ether. This is followed by puncturing the skin with a stylus. Peroral application, by contrast, involves the prior dilution of vaccine to 1:10 in 2.5 cc of milk and its oral intake with a lump of sugar or in 20 cc of milk. Oral inoculation was carried out on 65 subjects and epicutaneous, on 764 subjects, mostly workers and students in occupations where the danger of Q fever is the greatest — meat combines, rickettsial laboratories. The immunological

UDC: 616.981.717-084.47

Card 1/2

effectiveness of the vaccine was estimated according to the presence and level of specific antibodies as determined by the standard complement fixation test. The live vaccine M-44 against Q fever when administered per os proved to produce hardly any reaction. Symptoms of general reaction were feebly expressed and rarely observed. The peroral method of inoculation is as effective as the epicutaneous method and is moreover easier to perform, which warrants recommending it for practical mass inoculation of the population groups particularly exposed to the danger of Q fever, and in addition this method dispenses with the need for prior seroimmunological tests since persons with seropositive reactions displayed no allergic reactions following inoculation with the live vaccine. Thus, perorally intaken live Q fever vaccine produces no side effects to speak of, is immunologically effective and can definitely be introduced on a mass scale. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 01Jul64

Card 2/2

GENICHESKO, K.A.

Removal of pericardial cyst. Khirurgiia 34 no.6:135 Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy, stantsiya Stanislav.

(PERICARDIUM, cysts surg. (Rus))

GENIGSBERG, K.A.; DANILKO, B.N.

Obstruction of the small intestine caused by ascarides in a 19-month-old child. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 8 no.7:88 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Otdelencheskoy bol'nitsy stantsii Stanislav.

KUIMOV, Dmitriy Tarasovich; SHMAR'YAN, Aleksandr Solomonovich; GENII, N.M., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Subdural hematomas; a clinical study] Subdural'nye gematomy; klinicheskoe issledovanie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 128 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(HEMATOMA) (DURA MATER--TUMORS)

GENIK, I., student

Beyond the 69th parallel. Za rul. 20 no.5:14 My '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Geologicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Noril'sk)

GENIKA, L. V.

USSR/Medicine - Theileria, Carriers Mar 49
Medicine - Ticks

"A New Carrier of Theileria in Large Horned Cattle," V. Z. Reshetnyak, Cand Vet Sci, L. V. Genika, Jr Sci Collaborator, Rostov Oblast Vet Experimental Sta, 2 pp

"Veterinariya" No 3

Known carriers of the Theileria annulata include the ticks H. detritum, H. savigayi, H. asiaticum, and H. turcmenicnse. Observations and experiments proved that H. scupense is also a carrier of theileria in large horned cattle on Rostov Oblast. This form

PA 63/49199

63/49199

USSR/Medicine - Theileria, Carriers Mar 49
(Contd)

of tick must now be considered also a carrier of Hemosporidium, along with other carriers, and an ectoparasite. Tick-extermination measures must make provisions for its elimination.

63/49199

GENIKA, L. V.

05

25912. GENIKA, L. V. Ispytanie karbolina kak protivochesotochnogo sredstva. Veterinariya, 1949, No. 8, s. 51-52.

So. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949